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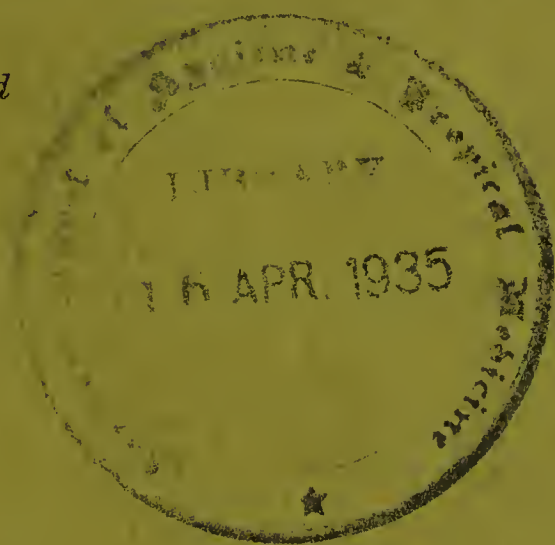
No. 1694

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SWAZILAND, 1933

*For Report for 1931 see No. 1594 (price 2s. 0d.) and for
Report for 1932 see No. 1654 (price 1s. 6d.).*

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1934, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1933.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·63 inches over 31 years,

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·22 inches over 30 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 73·2 Fahr. and 50·5 Fahr. respectively, at Mbabane and 82·1 Fahr. and 54·5 Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Lobotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—Government.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	...	...	451
Total						112,951

The population is now estimated to be :—

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	...	...	1,375	1,400	2,775
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	58,600	63,690	122,290
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	390	310	700
Indians	...	...	10	—	10
Totals			60,375	65,400	125,775

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births	...	...	...	...	46 or 16 per 1,000.
(b) Marriages...	...	...	...	...	17 or 6·13 per 1,000.
(c) Deaths	...	...	...	...	28 or 10·09 per 1,000.
(d) Infantile mortality (Death-rate under one year)	...	...	...	...	1 or 0·36 per 1,000.
(e) European Emigrants	...	...	...	...	60 or 21·62 per 1,000 of European population.
(f) European Immigrants	...	...	...	...	128 or 46·13 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, one Government Medical Officer, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, four female nurses.

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, six female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

Financial.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £459 7s. 3d. The expenditure was £11,986.

Public Health.

The health of the Territory was good. The incidence of both general and communicable diseases was much less than last year. The annual autumnal outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious either in the number of cases or number of deaths as the 1932 epidemic, though probably it was a little worse than the average.

General Diseases.—There is nothing definite or new to report about these. They vary very little from year to year. In the higher parts of the country chronic rheumatic affections are exceedingly prevalent. There is a considerable amount of asthma, and epilepsy is remarkably common all over the country. There is quite a lot of goitre amongst young native women in certain areas. Only a few cases of pneumonia and pleurisy occur.

Dyspepsia and gastritis are common, probably caused by unsuitable diet in which there is a great lack of variety, but actual ulceration of the stomach or duodenum is rare. Appendicitis is rare.

There is a certain amount of scurvy and a few cases of pellagra crop up every year. Rickets is rare. The only common skin disease is scabies which affects a large percentage of the children.

Diabetes and nephritis are not often found amongst the natives.

Communicable Diseases. Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The annual outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious as the unusual one of the previous year. There was certainly a large number of cases, probably well above the average of the annual epidemic, but the disease assumed a much milder form.

Quinine was as usual available at the kraals of the native Chiefs, at police posts, and at mission stations in the affected areas, and generally the native population availed themselves freely of these supplies.

One case of relapsing fever was discovered accidentally during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Very few cases of enteric were reported during the year even from areas where it is regarded as mildly endemic. The diminution in the amount of enteric is confirmed by the fact that the amount of T.A.B. vaccine used in the territory was much less than in previous years.

There was no outbreak of bacillary dysentery. There appears to be more amoebic dysentery in the country than has been suspected hitherto. Apart from the easily diagnosable cases, one comes across cases of lepatitis and liver abscess in which only a vague history of dysentery can be obtained.

Tuberculosis.—The position remains much the same. The disease has been slightly on the increase in recent years. At one time this was probably accentuated by the return of cases of lung tuberculosis from employment on the gold mines, but the examination of recruits is so strict now that only those in excellent health and of first-class physique are taken on.

The diet and housing conditions of the natives are now more dangerous factors than employment on the gold mines.

Leprosy.—Here too the position is unchanged. There is probably no increase in the number of cases. The only attempt to deal with the disease is local isolation of each victim at his or her own kraal, and as the natives have not the slightest fear of the disease this measure is necessarily very ineffective.

There are only two possible lines of effective action. One is to send every case to a leper institution in the Union of South Africa. The alternative is a leper colony inside the territory to which the patients would come voluntarily and where they would live under conditions approximating as closely as possible to those of their home life. As cleanliness, good feeding, a modest amount of work, and a contented frame of mind are essential factors in the cure of leprosy, such a colony would want very careful management and supervision to demonstrate the beneficial effects of the system, and to keep the patients contented and willing to remain, and so prevent the disease from spreading any further. If the element of compulsion were to be introduced, the increase of staff necessary for supervision would be very considerable.

The whooping-cough epidemic of the preceding year subsided considerably. There were a few cases of measles and chicken-pox, but neither disease occurred on a large scale.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis and ascariasis are both very prevalent all over the country. Oxyuris is also found, but not to the same extent. *Schistosomiasis haematobium* is common at all altitudes below 3,000 feet.

Bremersdorp is one of the most highly infected areas in the country, and the installation of a filtered water supply which will also be used for the swimming baths should lead to a considerable diminution in the large number of cases found there.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne Diseases.—It is hoped that it may be possible to adopt anti-larval methods of dealing with mosquitoes in Bremersdorp township next year. Apart from that nothing can be done to control malaria beyond free distribution of quinine, for which the demand increases yearly. In this respect a great amount of good work is done by Missionary Societies at their stations in malarial areas.

Epidemic and Helminthic Diseases.—The rough nature of a large part of the country, and the distribution of the native population scattered as it is all over the native areas in kraals containing an average population of twelve each, and well separated from each other, make concerted measures for the improvement of sanitary conditions and a generally healthier manner of living very difficult. The only place where anything on a fairly large scale is being done is Bremersdorp, where the completion of the waterworks scheme should result in a great diminution in the amount of enteric, schistosomiasis and dysentery.

The only other place where such a scheme might be made to pay is Mbabane. The water-supply to the Mbabane native location has been much improved; formerly the water was carried in buckets from a stream below the location which was subject to a serious degree of surface pollution. Now a stream has been tapped on the mountain side well above any habitations, and the water carried by pipes to stands actually in the location.

The other townships in the territory, Hlatikulu, Goedgedun, and Stegi, are too small to bear the cost of such a scheme as is projected for Bremersdorp.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage disposal in townships is usually on the bucket system. The material is deposited every night in suitably situated trenches and covered in, and the buckets properly cleaned. On the whole the system is satisfactory.

In the isolated homesteads and in certain parts of some of the townships the pit system is the usual one.

Sanitary inspections are regularly carried out in the townships by the Town Inspectors.

School Hygiene.

Any complete system of medical inspection of school children would be impossible with the present staff. The teaching of elementary hygiene is, however, being made an essential part of the curriculum in all schools, and special attention is being devoted to instruction on the subject of malaria and its relation to the mosquito, and also on the life history and habits of the mosquitoes responsible for the disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The most gratifying feature of medical work all over the territory is the yearly increasing number of native women who come into the hospitals for their confinements, and also the numbers who come for examination during the ante-natal period; a maternity and child welfare centre was started at Bremersdorp last year in connexion with the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial hospital, and the obstetric histories of 202 native women were investigated with the following results:—

Pregnancies	...	...	...	...	681
Abortions	...	...	...	...	72
Still-births	...	...	...	...	54
Died during 1st year			...	...	147
Died from 1-3 years			...	...	38
Died from 3-5 years			...	...	15
Living...	...	...	...	...	354

These figures do not paint a bright picture, but it must be remembered that they were taken in an area which is intensely hot during the summer and where malaria is yearly epidemic. Figures from the highlands would be more satisfactory.

A similar centre was started at the Mahamba hospital by Dr. Nellie Downs.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

While the number of in-patients increased in both Government hospitals, the number of out-patients decreased. As far as the Mbabane hospital is concerned, this was entirely due to the imposition from the 1st April of a charge of one shilling for examination and treatment in all native cases who were not Government officials or members of the family of a Government official or who did not produce a certificate of indigency from the office of his District Officer.

A much needed improvement was made at the Hlatikulu hospital when an electric light plant was installed. The engine was supplied by Messrs. Rogers Jenkins and Co. at cost price, and the people of all races in the Hlatikulu area set about the task of raising half the purchase price.

The work of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Mission church at Bremersdorp was outstanding. This Institution had the largest number of both in-patients and out-patients as well as the largest venereal diseases clinic, and it has now established a flourishing maternity and child welfare centre.

The Wesleyan Mission hospital at Mahamba did most excellent work in its district, but it was handicapped by uncertainty about its future.

The venereal diseases clinics continue to retain the confidence of the natives.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres.

		<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
<i>Government Institutions—</i>			
Mbabane Hospital ...	...	520	8,456
Hlatikulu Hospital ...	...	291	8,255
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	...	7	3,356
<i>Mission Institutions—</i>			
Bremersdorp Hospital ...	...	820	11,130
Mahamba Hospital ...	...	410	1,676
Endingeni Dispensary ...	...	44	6,430
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	...	58	3,133
Stegi Dispensary ...	...	63	1,613
		<hr/> 2,213 <hr/>	<hr/> 44,049 <hr/>

The chief diseases among the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping-cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children. There were many more cases of malaria amongst the out-patients than is usual.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring control are sent to Institutions in the Union of South Africa. The health of the prisoners in all the territory gaols was good.

V.—HOUSING.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas, sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels, constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective, and in many cases non-existent.

UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions, there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive type. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished, and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut, and in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males, and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons.

That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are only used as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp

earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place ; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off the mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

EDUCATED NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage Earning Population.

EUROPEANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage earners.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home-dwellings.

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-EARNERS' QUARTERS.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters, but in a few cases the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes, and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The year under review has been a good one for stock, especially the last few months when the early rains brought on the grazing. The overstocking of many areas makes the mortality amongst old cattle high.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—The position early in 1933 was that there were no known infected areas. In September a case was diagnosed by smear examination in the Nkomozana dipping area, about 18 miles north-east of Mbabane, south of the Komati River. This was suspected to be another of the doubtful cases which have occurred frequently in the past where one death has happened and nothing further. With a view to confirming the diagnosis no special precautions were taken, and long interval dipping was continued. In October other deaths occurred and East Coast fever was definitely confirmed. Up to the end of the year three deaths had occurred.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in many parts of the territory. In all 117 deaths occurred, and 43,750 head of cattle were inoculated against the disease.

Scab.—One outbreak amongst European sheep was reported during the year under review. The regular dipping of sheep and goats throughout the year in the cattle dipping tanks is undoubtedly eradicating this disease.

Contagious Abortion of Cattle.—Although outbreaks of this disease have occurred it does not appear to be in a virulent form.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Heartwater.—This disease has now been added to the list of scheduled diseases ; it causes high mortality amongst imported cattle.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of this disease have occurred in most districts but was not so severe as in the previous three or four years. The number of doses of vaccine issued was 3,495 as compared with 5,345 in 1932.

Snotziekte.—Many deaths from this disease were reported in the areas overrun by the wildebeest.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease is still prevalent in some districts, but is not widely spread. It is always most prevalent during the months of February and March, and attacks calves up to about six weeks old. Where breeding is carried out under a system, arrangements are made for calving to take place so that there are very few calves of about one to six weeks old during the months of February and March ; this lessens the mortality.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not more severe than in previous years and as more advantage is taken of the immunization of equines the mortality will decrease.

General.

Exports of Cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	...	...	6,048
Durban Market	...	...	3,160
Overseas Market	...	...	85
			<hr/>
			9,293
			<hr/>

as compared with 6,821 head in 1932. The average prices obtained were approximately £6 to £7 per head as compared with £5 in 1932.

Hides.—30,384 were exported.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 169 dipping tanks in operation at the end of the year.

93 Government tanks.

16 Private tanks under the control of Government.

60 Private tanks under owners' control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 414,971 of which 36,123 were owned by Europeans.

The overstocking, affecting the grazing, and what is just as important, the watering facilities, of the territory is becoming a serious matter.

Again this overstocking and the constant use of paths to drinking pools and dipping tanks, is a great cause of soil erosion and the formation of dongas.

Dams constructed last year for the conservation of water have been of great benefit in parts where water is scarce. In the foothill and bush country there are many ideal places which could be made use of for the construction of dams.

The matter of providing watering facilities for man and beast is one of the greatest importance to the country and all available funds should be earmarked for this purpose. The cattle of the native are his bank, means of barter, and biggest asset, and any scheme for the advancement and betterment of the native is useless if his cattle are not the first care; therefore facilities for the care and improvement of the cattle are of the first importance in a native territory.

There is but little if any progress made in the direction of the general improvement of cattle and the natives will not make any great effort unless the Government provides funds and establishes a scheme for the issue of imported bulls to the natives. The only step taken was a scheme for the castration of all bulls. During the year, 17,262 bulls were castrated by the Government Stock Inspectors. Two bulls were left in each herd, or one for every thirty females and a young bull to take the place of the old one when he becomes of no further use.

In a way this means the selection of the bulls, as however bad they may be, there are usually one or two a little better than the others. If this scheme is carried out every year a gradual improvement of the cattle should take place, but it will take many years. The bulls that are left in the herd should be replaced by bulls showing improved breeding, whilst not being pure bred, until such time as the females are so improved that it is worth while putting a pure bred bull with them.

Agriculture.

On the whole, the year has been fairly good and the crops quite up to average.

Early rains fell in September and the season 1933–1934 promises to be a good one if the crops are not damaged by locusts, which have

invaded the territory in large numbers. They laid their eggs over large areas so that it may be expected that there will be some damage to crops, but as the early rains enabled farmers to sow earlier than usual, the majority of the crops may be so far advanced that no great loss will be incurred.

There is evidence in many parts that the efforts made to improve the native methods of agriculture are bearing fruit. In one direction especially is this noticeable, namely the use by the natives of their cattle manure.

Maize.—This crop was slightly above the average, and the European return was approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ bags to the acre. The natives are growing much more of this crop, and this year they will be able to supply almost all their own needs.

Kaffir corn.—This crop was up to average.

Cotton.—The past season was again a very unfavourable one characterized by delayed arrival of the rains in most areas and by a very short season. The delayed spring rains prevented early ploughing and some of the proposed cotton acreage could not be planted. This factor added to the low prices prevailing and the uncertain currency position considerably reduced the acreage planted to the crop. Long dry and hot periods were experienced during the growing season, and the season's rains practically ceased by early March. Infestation by bollworm was considerable throughout the season and this, coupled with the poor moisture conditions and the short season, led to poor yields.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year and 377,906 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,010 were exported. At the 31st of December, 1933, the membership of the Company was 222.

Other crops were all up to average.

Tung-oil apple trees are being planted and indications at present tend to show that this may be a very useful commercial crop to grow, and one that the natives might be encouraged to go in for.

Dairying.—This is becoming very popular with the natives and numerous applications have been received for dairies, or separating depots, to be established, but at present this is only possible in areas adjoining bus routes where the cream can be sent away regularly to the market, which at present is Johannesburg.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used.

Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves ; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Euráfricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers, and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year, and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, roadmaking, and domestic purposes. There was no recruitment for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 450 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp, the Stegi Farmers' Association ; and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural shows are held annually at Bremersdorp.

Exhibits at these shows in 1931 numbered 578, and in 1933, 825. Owing to the depression in Agriculture no shows were held during 1932.

Exports.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1933 :—

<i>Slaughter Cattle.</i>						
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
lb.	...	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000
£	...	85,000	50,763	33,322	23,728	62,400
<i>Tobacco.</i>						
lb.	...	1,068,400	578,330	298,413	341,055	377,906
£	...	35,613	14,397	9,082	10,850	10,010
<i>Cotton (Seed).</i>						
lb.	...	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000	207,000
£	...	37,961	26,868	9,578	3,125	1,400
<i>Hides and Skins.</i>						
lb.	...	434,840	208,140	149,190	60,750	439,820
£	...	7,250	3,469	1,733	633	5,910
<i>Wattle Bark.</i>						
lb.	...	—	2,274,500	9,000	56,000	1,332,000
£	...	—	9,108	37	28	2,653
<i>Wool.</i>						
lb.	...	3,600	27,091	72,134	30,000	17,138
£	...	150	909	1,636	490	533
<i>Butter.</i>						
lb.	...	—	1,748	794	1,705	1,210
£	...	—	130	52	85	61
<i>Butter-Fat.</i>						
lb.	...	4,400	33,870	21,670	22,197	86,690
£	...	220	675	843	740	3,973
<i>Bullion.</i>						
Value £		382	Nil.	Nil.	1,542	3,914
<i>Metallic Tin.</i>						
lb.	...	415,693	360,692	171,481	187,980	226,912
£	...	38,692	23,414	8,875	11,497	19,665

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool

is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and at present a small quantity of butter-fat.

Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live-stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
£13,320	£14,218	£14,863

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
£1,164	£1,039	£1,312

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory, but the Road Motor Services of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers, £22 per month and assistant drivers, £14 per month. The average

cost of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child, £16 per month, made up as follows :—

	£
Rent	42 per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90 „ „
Clothing, boots, etc.	46 „ „
Poll tax	2 „ „
Wages of servants	12 „ „

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 per day. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per

month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. per day, depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. per day for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—

Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54, according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in Agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share of the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week, and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. to £3 10s. per month, according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple foodstuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal per day, or about 75 lb.

per month, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

	<i>Per month.</i>
(1) Bachelors (juniors)	£12 to £13.
(2) Married couple with two young children ...	£25
(3) Married couple with three young children ...	£28
(4) Married couple with four young children ...	£32

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Amount spent from general revenue on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Total spent on Education generally.</i>		
			<i>From General Revenue.</i>	<i>From Swazi National Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1928-29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929-30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956
1932-33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110

European Education.

There are ten Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,180 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the

Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows:—

1931	...	...	...	400
1932	...	...	...	309
1933	...	...	...	320

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1933 was 108, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 32.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

During the year a considerable amount of progress was made in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence," for Eurafrian children which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance last year was 23.

There are a number of Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 88 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the eighty-eight native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,029 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 146 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,417 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been 49 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

(1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers.

(2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each examination held in December, 1933, and the number of passes obtained :—

			<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination	...	...	141	128
Standard V Examination	...	...	64	50
Standard VI Examination	...	...	48	24
(School Leaving Certificate).				

Welfare Institutions.

The principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally, and the construction of an open-air theatre at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings has been completed.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall is used by them for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives, and numerous choirs have been established throughout the territory.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory. Native welfare work is only in its early stages in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928 ...	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929 ...	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930 ...	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931 ...	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932 ...	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933 ...	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928 ...	839	2,958	391	—
1929 ...	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930 ...	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931 ...	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932 ...	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933 ...	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243	1,264
1931 ...	214	1,556	1,769
1932 ...	173	4,268	1,045
1933 ...	211	3,104	1,138

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per miles for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at the 31st December, 1933 :—

	<i>British makes.</i>	<i>Other makes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Private cars ...	36	219	255
Commercial vehicles ...	19	23	42
Motor cycles ...	52	17	69
			—
			366
			—

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal,

as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Expenditure. Revenue.</i>	
				£	£
1923-24	...	...	...	3,237	2,729
1924-25	...	...	...	3,384	3,176
1925-26	...	...	...	3,215	3,359
1926-27	...	...	...	3,354	3,213
1927-28	...	...	...	3,151	3,379
1928-29	...	...	...	3,332	3,842
1929-30	...	...	...	3,815	4,144
1930-31	...	...	...	3,986	4,193
1931-32	...	...	...	4,891	4,932
1932-33	...	...	...	4,764	7,284
1933-34	...	...	...	4,539	5,417

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to thirty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1933, was £2,916, and the amount on current account amounted to £34,239. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £3,053 and £5,611 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £9,267 and £418 respectively..

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company

registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

The only change in connexion with currency made in 1933 was effected by Proclamation No. 4 of 1933 which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute," was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European ; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners. During the year two Second- and two Third-Grade Magistrates were appointed who exercised limited jurisdiction in criminal cases.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner whose decision is final. One appeal was heard by the Resident Commissioner during 1933.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
At sessions of Special Court ...	2	5	3	7
Before Judge in Chambers ...	28	45	32	27

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 inspector, 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—135 non-commissioned officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year one juvenile offender was convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and 66 in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stock theft	...	...	...	...	...	11
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	30
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						66
						—

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of Fines by Instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Mode of dealing with Convicted Persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, house-breaking, etc., shall, if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure, and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release on probation for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the

sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months, is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,497 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	48
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	574
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	537
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	3,338

Of these, 4,355 were males and 142 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 4,120 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	2,159
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	1,438
Bound over, cautioned, or discharged	...	...	...	...	...	463

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Eighty-four persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these forty-three were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, sixteen remitted to trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute twenty-five. Of the forty-three who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, four were discharged and the remaining thirty-nine convicted :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	14
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	—

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.</i>				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Offences against the person	...	...		332	482	520	513
Malicious injury to property	...	...		31	21	47	48
Other offences against property	...	...		258	309	483	375
Other crimes	...	...	...	461	415	418	360
Offences against Master and Servant laws				111	86	120	112
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	...			1,780	1,582	1,974	2,357
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...		226	289	300	355
Totals				3,199	3,184	3,862	4,120

<i>Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).</i>							
Murder	...	...	...	—	3	3	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	4	8	13	10
Attempted murder	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Rape	...	...	...	1	6	3	2
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	...			3	6	3	5
Offences against property	...	...		2	3	5	14
Other crimes	...	...	...	1	3	2	—
Totals				11	30	29	39

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(a) Proclamations :—

No. 32 of 1933.	The Appointment of Second- and Third-Grade Magistrates.
„ 42 „	The Registration of Businesses.
„ 52 „	Tobacco Control.
„ 57 „	Immigration Regulations.
„ 58 „	Diseases of Stock.

(b) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 74 of 1933.	Marketing Regulations.
„ 101 „	Registration of Businesses Regulations.
„ 163 „	Tobacco Control Regulations.
„ 167 „	Immigration Regulations.
„ 173 „	Stock Diseases Regulations.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1934, amounted to £93,499, which is £8,568 more than the revenue for the preceding year, and £9,763 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £113,858, which is £2,302 more than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £10,153 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>				
		<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	...	102,923	86,700	82,730	83,302	92,373
Extraordinary	...	8,168	2,913	2,177	1,629	1,126

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
		<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary	...	109,647	114,280	113,069	111,556	113,197
Extraordinary	...	9,576	2,259	—	—	661

The reduction in the revenue for 1931-32 and 1932-33 compared with the previous years is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants-in-aid of ordinary expenditure amounting to £28,500 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,744.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	...	...	...	...	31 per cent.
Trading and Farming	...	...	...	35	„
Civil Servants	...	...	...	22	„
Professions...	...	...	...	6	„
Employment	...	...	...	6	„

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £9,012 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon dams for the conservation of water, Bremersdorp Water Supply, the commencement of the Usutu River Bridge, and Medical Outposts. Loans and grants amounting to £6,406 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, eleven applications for loans amounting to £2,605 were received during the year. The sum of £1,490 was issued to seven borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £40 to £650 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £2,703 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of the natives. This sum includes £1,557 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1934, was £16,681.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1934, liabilities exceeded assets by £68,671, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £5,683 during the year. There are no assets specially earmarked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1933–34 are as follows :—

						£
Native tax	...	...	...	...	...	44,098
Customs and Excise	...	...	...	...	...	16,176
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	6,998
Income-tax	...	...	...	...	...	1,744
Dog tax	...	...	...	...	...	2,765
European poll tax	...	...	...	...	...	1,719

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more

than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—See Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General Dealers	...	...	...	£15.
Agents for foreign firms (Commercial Travellers, etc.).				£10.
Motor-cars	...	...	...	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour Recruiting Agents	...	...	...	£25.
Liquor	...	...	...	£12 10s. to £50.
Banking	...	...	...	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of firearms and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of 21 years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining, and a certain amount of sporadic activity has taken place there.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade-marks registered during the past four years :—

<i>Patents</i>				<i>Trade-marks.</i>			
1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
—	—	1	—	33	39	6	5

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
2	3	2	—

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
£8,251	£9,816	£7,635	£22,065

Passes.

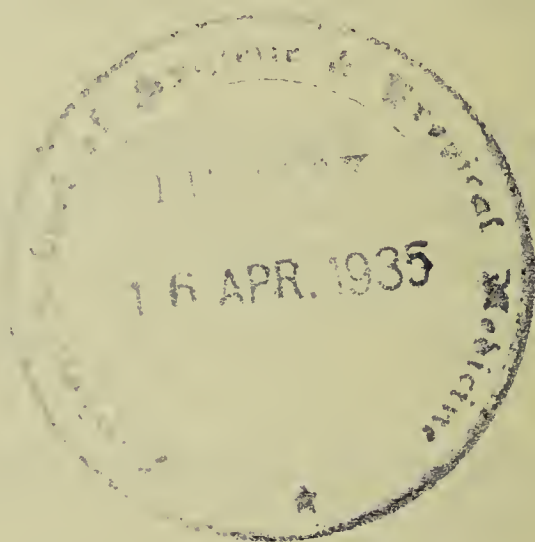
During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows viz. :—

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Recruited labourers	5,465	5,954	4,205	5,969
Others	8,593	5,458	5,453	7,801
			14,058	11,412	9,658	13,770

APPENDIX.

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<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.



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Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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